

The Sun

AND NEW YORK PRESS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1919.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.
All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are also reserved.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Matter June 1, 1911.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

	One Year	Six Months	Three Months
DAILY & SUNDAY	\$10.00	\$5.00	\$2.50
DAILY only	8.00	4.00	2.00
SUNDAY only	2.00	1.00	.50

CANADIAN RATES.
DAILY & SUNDAY \$12.00
DAILY only 10.00
SUNDAY only 2.00

FOREIGN RATES.
DAILY & SUNDAY \$14.00
DAILY only 12.00
SUNDAY only 2.00

THE EVENING SUN. One Year \$5.00
Six Months \$2.50
Three Months \$1.50

BOOKS AND THE BOOK WORLD.
(Weekly), one year \$1.00
Six months .50
Three months .25

All checks, money orders, etc., to be made payable to THE SUN.

Published daily, including Sunday, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association, 10 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.
President, Frank A. Munsey, 130 Nassau St.; Vice-President, Edwin W. Washburn, 130 Nassau St.; Treasurer, Edwin W. Washburn, 130 Nassau St.; Editor, Edwin W. Washburn, 130 Nassau St.

London office, 40-43 Fleet Street.
Paris office, 10 rue de la Michodière, or 10 rue de la République.
Washington office, Munsey Building.
Brooklyn office, 100-102 East 12th Street.
Chicago office, 200 Washington Street.

Our friends who favor us with manuscripts and illustrations for publication will be glad to receive them. We will pay for them in all cases and stamps for that purpose.

TELEPHONE, BERKMAN 2209.

Mr. Wilson and Austria-Hungary.

We are impelled by a brief reference in Mr. Villard's Nation to turn back to the text of President Wilson's address to Congress on December 4, 1917. The President was then recollecting the declaration of a state of war with Austria-Hungary; but he was at the same time preparing the way for an understanding with the enemy Governments as to the possible basis of the armistice that came in fact eleven months later.

The burden of that address was that while the necessities of military unity required a declaration of a state of war with Austria-Hungary, we were really fighting, for one thing, to deliver "that great empire" from the "impudent and alien dominion of the Prussian military and commercial autocracy." The voices of humanity, said the President to Congress, were in the air, growing daily more audible, more articulate, more persuasive. These voices came from the hearts of men everywhere. They insisted, said the President, that the war should not end in vindictive action of any kind; that no people should be robbed or punished because the irresponsible rulers of a single country had themselves done deep and abominable wrong. It was this thought, continued the President, that had been expressed in the formula "No annexations, no contributions, no punitive indemnities." And as to Austria-Hungary:

"We owe it to ourselves, however, to say that we do not wish in any way to impair or to rearrange the Austro-Hungarian Empire. It is no affair of ours what they do with their own life, either industrially or politically. We do not purpose or desire to dictate to them in any way. We only desire to see that their affairs are left in their own hands, in all matters, great or small."

About a month later, on January 8, 1918, Mr. Wilson returned to the subject in another address to the two houses of Congress assembled in joint session to hear him. The occasion was the indication by the spokesmen of the two Central Empires of their desire to discuss the objects of the war and the possible basis of a general peace. That was the address in which the President declared to the world that the processes of peace, when they were begun, must be absolutely open and involve or permit hereafter no secret understandings of any kind. It was likewise the address in which he for the first time formulated the Fourteen Points or Principles. Point or Principle Number Ten was this:

"The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development."

It is only fair to President Wilson to say that his expression of reluctance to impair in any way or rearrange the Austro-Hungarian Empire, his confession that it was no affair of ours what they did with their own life, either industrially or politically, his disclaimer of any purpose to dictate to them in any way, his desire that their affairs should be left in their own hands in all matters, great or small, and his codified resolution to safeguard and assure their place among the nations were uttered long before he discovered the absolute necessity of bargaining and bartering away interests and rights and points and principles innumerable in order to keep his League of Nations from becoming a cadaver.

An Educator in a Bad Fix.

Elsewhere on this page we print a letter from George J. Smith, a member of the Board of Examiners of the Department of Education, who thinks the newspapers misreported a remark he made concerning the anarchist Emma Goldman at a dinner eaten in Walt Whitman's honor in this town on May 31.

In our opinion Mr. Smith does not strengthen his standing as a man of discernment and discretion by what he says in this letter. We have not yet heard that the mantle of charity a toastmaster is

expected to drape over those whom he introduces as speakers or those whose letters of regret, in obedience to a tiresome custom, may be read at a dinner necessitates the abandonment by that functionary of the powers of ordinary discrimination, good taste and sound judgment.

Mr. Smith says he intended to convey to those present the notion that Emma Goldman "is believed by those who know her to have certain personal and intellectual qualities worthy of admiration." "Those who know" Anarchist Emma include a great many persons of sound sense who do not believe she has any qualities worthy of admiration. These individuals do not belong to the class of intellectuals who find in SATAN's persistence something to stir their good opinion.

Those who do find in Emma Goldman "personal and intellectual qualities worthy of admiration" are not exactly the persons to whose judgment we like to see a member of the Board of Examiners of the Department of Education defer. His respect for their opinion does not suggest that he is fit to pass on the qualifications of candidates for jobs in the teaching staff of the public schools.

"The Tired Man in Washington."

No news that has come from Washington in a long time has been received with more regret than the announcement that the State Department is perhaps to lose the services of FRANK L. POLK. The Acting Secretary of State has been one of the members of the Administration to whom the State has been glad to point with pleasurable pride, not merely because he is from this town or because he is the most modest of men, but because he has been a model public officer in hard work and good sense.

We may easily believe that Mr. Polk is what the world's Washington correspondent calls him, "the tired man in Washington." The absence of Mr. LANSING compelled him to assume the manifold duties of the Secretary of State without permitting him to lay aside the work that occupies the Counselor of the Department. In normal times a man who could take care of both offices would be hard enough pressed, but these are days of abnormal activity in the State Department, and Mr. Polk has asked himself to do, and has done, more than a man with two heads and a hatred of sleep could be expected to accomplish.

If Mr. Polk retires from the department, whether permanently or on a long vacation, the loss will be serious not merely to the Administration but to the Government.

How to Put Down the Reds.

The alleged plan of revolutionists to enroll a force of 4,000,000 persons in this country to seize the transportation lines, isolate a number of great cities and install a new form of government before the authorities have time to act may be dismissed as a dream of madmen. It took the United States Government, with unlimited resources and the practically unanimous backing of the whole population, nineteen months to raise an army not much more numerous than the number given as the goal of the malcontents. To enlist such a number, in secrecy is a manifest impossibility. If the disturbers of the peace who talk about doing it will consult General Chowder, who managed the draft, they will find out something about the difficulties their scheme involves.

Consequently we may dismiss this project as big talk, but we cannot afford to dismiss the murderous disposition that finds its expression in bombs sent through the mails or planted on doorsteps or thrown through windows as big talk. The number of individuals in the country sufficiently depraved to commit such crimes is relatively small, but that does not always preserve those who select as victims from harm.

The problem is how to suppress this infinitesimal minority and prevent it from carrying out its violent designs. Fortunately in undertaking this job we have recent experience of a most satisfactory kind to guide us. We know, for example, that we do not need new laws to punish murderers or would-be murderers; we do need more stringent and intelligent enforcement of statutes now on the books. It may be desirable to employ more policemen and detectives; most American cities are notoriously short of the number of policemen they should have. But what we need more than anything else is patient, persistent labor against fomenters of disorder by the peace officers, instead of the spasmodic efforts against them to which we have been accustomed.

The encouraging and historic precedent of which we have spoken is the record achieved by an alert and energetic police officer, Inspector THOMAS J. TUNNEY, in the suppression of the so-called Black Hand bomb outrages among the Italians in this country. Only a few years ago these crimes, most of them committed to compel the payment of blackmail, were frequent and they commonly went unpunished. The police were at a heavy disadvantage because the persons who suffered from them refused, through terror or clannishness, to help in the pursuit of the criminals. The authorities could not get close to work on or witnesses to appear in court. Every bomb explosion led them up a dark alley.

In spite of these handicaps the policemen under Inspector TUNNEY, by indefatigable and unceasing work, learned the identity and the methods of the numerous criminals who hid their crimes under the Black Hand, foiled many of their plots, put many of them in prison, drove others out of

the country, and finally succeeded in making this particular form of crime so unprofitable and dangerous that it had ceased to worry anybody before Inspector TUNNEY was called on to tackle tasks of a different though not less diabolical kind.

These were the crimes of pro-Germans, and the same system which broke the back of the Black Hand was used with eminent success when adapted to meet the condition they created. The practical immunity the country enjoyed during the war from pro-German crimes of violence is to be attributed to the application to the situation which existed in 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918 of the methods that effectively disposed of the Black Hand criminals.

The revolutionists who now seek to terrorize the nation are not more intelligent than the other criminals who blackmailed Italians or carried on the German war in this country. They are not better supplied with money. They are not supported by a stronger public sympathy. Their sole advantage over Black Hand and pro-German plotters is that the clues supplied by personal interest are lacking in their crimes. But this deficiency is more than made good by other factors which will occur to persons familiar with police methods.

There is, therefore, no reason to urge the authorities to adopt novel methods to stamp out the particular kind of crime which is now causing grave apprehension in many minds. If any additions or amendments to the statutes are needed they are of minor importance. What is wanted is systematic, unrelenting vigilance, the rigid enforcement of the laws, and popular support of the municipal, State and national authorities in what may be a toilsome but is not otherwise a difficult job.

Suffrage Clears the Way for Its Final Campaign.

The cause of woman suffrage has won all but the last stretch. Its victory in the Senate on Wednesday means that the Anthony amendment is ready for the several States to vote upon; and that when thirty-six or more of the States have voted yes, an Article as follows will be added to the Constitution:

"Article . . . Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

When the fight will be over—and it will never be over until it is won—is difficult to say. Few of the State legislatures are now in session. Not all of them will meet next winter, but most will, and next winter will see the battle well on. In fifteen States women now have full suffrage. In thirteen other States they have the right to vote for Presidential electors. The ratification of the amendment in these twenty-eight and eight more States will convey to woman every civil privilege that man now enjoys.

Few will doubt that the amendment will be ratified within the next two years; indeed, next winter may see the end of the political division of the sexes. The equal suffrage banner always goes forward. When "votes for women" was put to a popular vote in this State in 1915 it was beaten by 185,000. Two years later victory sprang from the very ashes of that defeat, for the men voters, at last aroused to a consciousness that women really wanted the ballot, gave it to them by a majority of 102,000. In this and other States where women vote the legislatures will make haste to ratify the amendment; and we expect to see other States, less progressive in the past, quickly follow.

If it happens that the amendment is added to the Constitution next winter, then every woman citizen in America over the age of 21 will be permitted to vote for the Presidential electors on November 5, 1920. If gratitude for the gift of suffrage should be an element at the polls that day, then the Republican party would have nothing to worry about. The suffrage resolution received in the House, the years of 201 Republicans and 101 Democrats and the years of 70 Democrats and only 19 Republicans. In the Senate the years came from 36 Republicans and 20 Democrats; the years from 17 Democrats and only 8 Republicans. The Republicans of Congress supported the measure by nearly 9 to 1; the Democrats by less than 3 to 2.

THE SUN is glad to see that the amendment is so worded that it can arouse no such technical dispute as has sprung from the phraseology of the prohibition amendment. There is no conferring of "concurrent power" upon the States; Congress is to enforce the law. There is no puzzle such as the lawyers have found in the phrase "Intoxicating Liquors."

A Pretty Predicament.

A correspondent having a studio apartment she wants to sublet for the summer asks for advice which some sympathetic reader may feel competent to give. We do not. "In answer to my advertisement," she writes, "I have had a number of callers, but the horrid things always come when I am taking my bath or am in the kitchenette toasting bread. One time I jumped from my bath when the maid called out, 'A renter has come.' I threw on a lovely pink boudoir robe and over that a China blue smock and thus I faced the caller—a man! 'Geel!' he said, 'and me trying to escape the Village!' and staggered away from there. Another time a woman and her daughter called just as I began toasting, and

I let the darn bread burn and went to the interview. The daughter was quite dippy about the apartment, but the mother kept sniffing and sniffing—the bread was blazing by that time—and finally with a savage glare at me put her handkerchief over her nose and dragged her brat away."

A deplorable situation, to be sure. One hesitates to advise, even to suggest, the suppression of tubs and toast until a desirable tenant is secured. A sealerkin coat reaching from chin to instep, hanging handy in the bathroom, might serve helpfully in an emergency in that it would not suggest Village atmosphere. But we do not know.

Mr. Croker's Choice.

A good many persons have thought of DEMPSY's chances to beat JESS WILLARD when they meet on July 4, but RICHARD CROKER has given the challenger a heavy blow. Mr. Croker is not a wizard at picking winners in the ring. Some scientific speculators will copper his bet, asking no further details of the fight except Mr. Croker's selection.

The champion—JESS—has singularly failed to stir public imagination, principally because he is a forehanded business man—owned to 32, but scandal wags its tongue and says he is past 40. DEMPSY is short of 25; "youth will be served." WILLARD detests training, not for the reason "youth always on the level" JOHN L. detested it, "because it cut into the grape," but because training means hard, unrelenting physical work. The man who restored the championship to the white race takes on flesh easily, and he may not be able to get the full advantage of his superior height, reach and weight.

Yet to be picked by Mr. CROKER is a serious handicap. Perhaps DEMPSY won't be able to make the most of all the factors in his favor.

The United States has no representative in Paris, the President—Senator Hiram Bland of Nebraska.

A solitary sentinel.

It has been estimated by the superintendent of the Capitol at Washington that in preparation for the extraordinary session extraordinary housecleaning was done to the extent of polishing 550 doorknobs, cleaning 679 windows and using thousands of cakes of soap to scrub uncounted walls, floors and stairways. Yet how obnoxious to the lawmakers and the care of their building were the legislators as they delved madly into the mountain of labor before them. Perhaps it will be some consolation for the superintendent and his army of dusters and scrubbers, bemoaning the lack of appreciation of the work, to consider themselves almost as important an adjunct to the nation's legislature as its chaplain; for cleanliness—was it Confucius who said it?—is next to godliness.

Kansas has written a startling commentary upon babies, bees and pigs. In the record of her last Legislature stands the following summary of appropriations: "For the protection of the health of the people of the State, \$25,000; for the protection of the health of the bees of the State, \$8,000; for the protection of the health of the children of the State, \$7,000." It seems that Kansas loves her babies less than that her bees and hogs are more in need of protection.

MEXICO AND ARMENIA.

American Citizens for Whose Protection There Was No Mandatory.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: It seems rather ridiculous to talk about making the United States the mandatory of the Armenians to protect them from the murderous Turks when we cannot even protect our own citizens who have been murdered in Mexico, or at least never.

A newspaper paragraph stated recently that nearly 300 of our citizens had been killed by Mexicans in the past few years and no end of property destroyed or confiscated, and beyond a protest from the State Department nothing has been done about it or will be by the present Administration. It will be recalled that when Mr. Bryan was Secretary of State, in response to the demands of a committee that the Government take steps to protect its citizens in Mexico, Mr. Bryan told them they had no business in Mexico anyway, and declined to listen to their appeal in any practical way.

Until the United States can protect its own citizens wherever located, as is done by Great Britain, it doesn't want to assume the responsibility of protecting the citizens of other countries. M. T. RICHARDSON, MONT CLEMENS, Mich., June 3.

TRADE BRIEFS.

Cheap and strong bicycles are said to be in keen demand throughout South America.

According to the British and South African Export Gazette Natal's sugar output is expected to constitute a record this season, a minimum of 140,000 tons being anticipated.

New industries contemplated in South Africa include the production of coal tar and motor spirit, calcium carbide, glass bottles, starch, glucose and oil from maize, Brazil pulp and sugar cane. The South African Government is planning to form a company to work these properties and wish to associate with them as partner an American mining engineer. Names of the persons interested may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Refer to File No. 114604.

AMERICA IN TURKEY.

Our Former Ambassador to Austria Says There Should Be No American Mandate Over Constantinople—Our Role in the Near East.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: It delights me to read the plan of the Peace Conference for practically retiring the Ottoman Empire from the family of European nations, and I trust that the programme becomes concrete when the Turkish delegates are brought to France.

The cringing appeals of the Sultan for generous consideration because he came to the throne in the midst of the war and in the making of which he had no part should pass unheard. It is unprecedented that he once took any step appealing to peace until his battle armies had collapsed as a result of General Allenby's triumphs in Palestine. Never was there a claim that the new Sultan had any opinions varying from those of his German controlled brother, the stupid Mehmet V. Yet the Sultan remains the only sovereign of the Central Powers to retain his crown, which is strange evidence of the eccentricities of fate.

The Big Four announced a month since from Paris that Egypt is now a British protectorate, and the confirmation later will probably perfect Britain's title to the land of the Pharaohs. A French mandate was formally established as mandatory over Smyrna, with the step validated by the fleets of the Allies outside Smyrna harbor, and we read that the event caused a mild panic at Constantinople.

Jerusalem and Mecca, shrines of great religions, have by the war been reduced to a cold smoldering by the carrying with it so much Arabian territory that the Kingdom of the Hedjaz is a political fact. Doubtless a form of autonomy amounting to independence is to fall to Armenia by mandate over the country whose soil for twenty years has run red with Christian blood by reason of Mohammedan hatred. The whole of Mesopotamia is now British; France expects to possess Syria, while Italy, Rumania and Serbia are to receive generous territorial reward for helping to bring success in the world war.

With these losses of territory it is seen that but very little area can remain for Turkish rule.

It is pleasant to read that the abdicating Enver Pasha has been apprehended in his hiding place in the Caucasian Mountains, and the presumption is that the knave will be tried for his part in bringing Turkey into the war. He was the Kaiser's active agent, and the responsibility for hundreds of thousands of murders rests upon his head. When this worthy effected his getaway from the Bosphorus he took with him the last few millions of the Sultan's cash box. Hanging may be his punishment, while in the meantime in crime, Talaat and Damad, when surrendered to justice may expect summary punishment.

Another tool in Germany's exploitation of Turkey was the Sheikh-ul-Islam, head of the Mohammedan faith, who has so completely controlled from Berlin and Potsdam the religious and political life of the Mohammedans of the East. Allah be sought to arouse hatred of all Christians by formally proclaiming at Constantinople, with high German officers on the platform with him, a holy war against the Allies in all Moslem lands. This fanatic also provided German agents with recommendations to the leaders of the Senegal tribes of northern Africa, causing these Bedouins to make war upon British troops in Egypt and in the desert to the westward of the Nile. Fortunately both moves proved abortive, but what the scoundrel did was dastardly and his punishment should be death.

For a decade Turkey has been hopelessly bankrupt, and the country owes more per capita than any European nation. It is even believed that the debt is greater than the national value. The heaviest creditors are France and Great Britain, and it is natural that these nations should be delighted to have Uncle Sam take charge of what remains of the Ottoman Empire, to police the land, adjust the finances and save for them out of the wreck all that is possible.

Germany advanced an enormous sum to keep Turkey in the war, and Berlin certain to put up with a full recovery of the loan from somebody, and the war going will probably last for years. No American can be keener for the League of Nations, but I cannot believe that it is any part of our moral duty to pull the chestnuts out of the Turkish embers for the material benefit of European powers having long relations with the Ottoman Empire. I want to see Uncle Sam go into Anatolia with any administrative responsibility.

Only as a temporary expedient should Americans favor a mandate over Armenia, aspiring with justice to become a Christian State with independence guaranteed by the League of Nations. As far as America should be obligated in cleaning up what remains of the empire of the Ottomans, in my judgment, humanity will compel us for a long time to help feed Constantinople and Armenia, as well as starved Austria and the Balkans, and this we should be happy to do.

It was refreshing to read last week that former Ambassador Straus had said at Paris that all mandates in the Near East should be assumed by European nations, and that it would be sufficient for the United States under the responsibility of the League of Nations to take the Turkish Straits. To my thinking no saner opinion has lately come over the Atlantic cables. Mr. Straus was emphatic in stating that Uncle Sam should not mix humanitarian and political interests, and he was speaking as chairman of a League to Enforce Peace.

According to what passes for the Ottoman Government should early be removed from Constantinople, for it menaces world peace and commerce to allow the Dardanelles and Bosphorus longer to remain subject to the treachery of present day Turkish statesmen. The highway to the Black Sea and a major part of Anatolia should be guarded by the United States, and the peace officer in permitting the Ottoman nation to be dragged into a war in which it had no interest merely because Ger-

man agents and drillmasters had for years been goosestepping the Turks in the way of Wilhelm II. wished them to go. Turkey's right to send and receive diplomatic representatives should terminate, for hereafter she can have foreign interests that cannot be dealt with by Consul. For a quarter of a century I have known Ottoman politics and diplomatists, but seldom had acquaintance with Ambassador, Minister or lesser functionary who beneath the surface was not an ardent German propagandist. The Young Turk politician, brought into being by German schemers, is nearly always a stench in the nostrils of decency. Wilhelm was the god of these, to whom they looked for favors when the guidance of Europe rested in his hands.

Confident am I that President Wilson does not expect Uncle Sam to accept control at Constantinople, and positively that the Senate would make record speed in voting down a mandate placing America in the position of policing the ancient capital and tolling with an army of American functionaries to bring order and decency out of the Augean stable on the Bosphorus. And Uncle Sam should never render aid to the Sultan's government here to-day, for Frank A. Vanderlip, until recently president of the National City Bank of New York, before the session on finance and engineering of the second Pan-American Commercial Conference here to-day, Food alone and loans between Governments will not restart the idle and paralyzed industries of Europe, according to Mr. Vanderlip, who quoted "the responsible Minister of England" as having said to him that if England could not speedily regain her European market she would be forced to have to export 6,000,000 Englishmen nearer the source of food supply.

FREDERICK COURTLAND PENFIELD, New York, June 5.

NEXT SUMMER'S WEATHER.

Long Range Forecasting System Gives Everybody a Guess.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Now that you have published Mr. Dunn's forecast of a cool summer and now give your readers the statistics according to the new long range system and let them figure it out for themselves. Anyway, they can get a ratio of accuracy of 3 to 1, or equal to Uncle Sam's short range.

An analysis of the May temperatures for 18 years at New Haven and those of the following summers compared to show the forecasting value of May temperatures gives the following results:

Average May temperature, 57.3 degrees; average summer temperature, 67.7 degrees.

There were ten cold May's with temperatures ranging from 41 degrees to 53.9 degrees. All but one was followed by cold or sub-normal summers. There were thirty-nine cool May's with temperatures ranging from 54 to 59.9 degrees. Twenty-three were followed by below normal and thirteen by above normal summers, three being normal.

There were twenty-one hot May's with temperatures ranging from 60 degrees to 69.9 degrees. Fourteen were followed by above normal and seven by below normal summers, six being normal.

The two hottest May's, average temperature 64 degrees, were followed by above normal summers. These statistics show that May sets the temperature for the summer, and marked influence of extreme departure, especially cold, but general tendency to warmth.

BOSTON, June 5. ALTON D. ELMER.

The average temperature for May, 1919, was 61 degrees.

CITIZENSHIP.

What the Constitution Provides as to Persons Born in the United States.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In your editorial article on citizenship printed on Sunday you should have quoted the sentence of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the States wherein they reside."

Many years since the Supreme Court held that children of Chinese parents thus born are citizens. Under the draft law this question arose constantly and the legal advisory boards were repeatedly called upon to decide questions of nationality. But this particular point was clear for discussion. To rid himself of his American citizenship a person upon reaching majority must act promptly and openly—in fact he practically must leave the country and take up citizenship of some other country. He cannot renounce his American citizenship here. A LAWYER, SEA GATE, June 5.

OLD DAYS AT GIBRALTAR.

Songs and Grog Figured in the Health Officer's Visit.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: On my first voyage to the Mediterranean in 1889 we stopped at Gibraltar, where I witnessed an ancient custom.

When the health officer's boat came alongside the captain was at the gangway with the bill of health. It was received by two members of the health officer's crew, who never touched it, but used long brass tongs to receive it, and between the tongs they held it out for the health officer to read.

It seemed to satisfy him, for he quickly came aboard and, giving the ship's company a sort of "once over" examination made for the cabin with the captain, where they proceeded to "splice the main brace" and inspect the germs in the ship's grog. It must have been found satisfactory, for we were granted leave.

WILLIAM H. CARMAN, PATCHOGE, La., June 5.

A Card From George J. Smith.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: My remark concerning Emma Goldman, made at the Whitman dinner May 31, seems not to have been reported with entire accuracy by the press, and in order to correct the resulting misunderstanding I ask you to insert this statement.

VANDERLIP URGES

Prompt Influx of Raw Materials Can Prevent Conflagration, He Says.

SCHWAB TELLS PLANS

Pan-American Conference Hears of Project to Get Ore From South America.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Only a prompt influx of raw materials and food into the idle centers of industry of Europe can prevent a conflagration worse than that through which the world has just passed, according to views presented by Frank A. Vanderlip, until recently president of the National City Bank of New York, before the session on finance and engineering of the second Pan-American Commercial Conference here to-day.

Food alone and loans between Governments will not restart the idle and paralyzed industries of Europe, according to Mr. Vanderlip, who quoted "the responsible Minister of England" as having said to him that if England could not speedily regain her European market she would be forced to have to export 6,000,000 Englishmen nearer the source of food supply.

Charles M. Schwab, president of the board of the Steel Corporation, spoke informally touching on most subjects between cows without pedigrees and prohibition, with a few serious thoughts as to his plans for drawing upon the American Government for aid.

Railroads in this country are approaching dangerously near a state of atrophy through the hostile attitude of the public toward railroads. Mr. Vanderlip, a leading engineer of New York, declared.

How Conditions Affect America.

Discussing the European situation and the problems it presents for all the Americas, Mr. Vanderlip said in part: "We are living in a world as we have never lived in before, and not very many of us have awakened to it. We were talking here for two or three days about trade between the American countries, but that is a dream. The world is developing in a way in which it must develop, are the conditions that have developed in Europe, are the conditions that are making a new world that we are all going to live in."

"The situation in Europe is a more serious one than has been grasped by many Americans. It is not merely superficially a European problem, but a world problem. If you had been over the ground that I have."

"Europe has received such a shock from the war as has not been measured by those who have seen it at close range. But it is not the war that is the concern here, but the fact that the world is developing in a way in which it must develop, are the conditions that have developed in Europe, are the conditions that are making a new world that we are all going to live in."

"Industry must be rehabilitated. I do not conceive that that means the return of the financial credits to Europe, but the return of the credits to the United States. It is the return of the credits to the United States that is the key to the solution of the problem."

"Europe cannot be supported in charity. That is not the way to do it. Neither would I have further loans to Europe. I have discovered that that loan by the Government to another Government comes to be regarded in rather a different light than obligations usually regarded. At least the loans of this Government to other Governments have so come to be regarded. There is a pretty general idea, surprisingly general idea, that we ought to force the loan of money to Europe in this war. I believe a security can be created that will be good because it should be a first class mortgage upon the crops of the world, and that such a security can be created in the several countries that are needed to supply the things that are needed to restart European industry, that those things should be supplied in the proportion in which the loan is placed."

Schwab Outlines Plans.